

# CALIFORNIA, ~~STATE~~ BOARD OF HEALTH.

## MONTHLY BULLETIN.

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No. 11.

### STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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### STATE FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY.

M. E. JAFFA, M.S., *Director* .....

### NOTICE TO COUNTY CLERKS.

*Registration of Marriages.*—The attention of County Clerks is drawn to the following new law, approved April 26, 1909, which takes effect in sixty days:

#### CHAPTER 719.

*An act to add a new section to the Civil Code of the State of California, to be known as section number 69a, relating to the certificate of registry of marriage.*

[Approved April 26, 1909.]

*The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Civil Code of the State of California to be known as Section 69a to read as follows:

69a. All persons about to be joined in marriage must obtain from the County Clerk of the county in which the marriage is to be celebrated, in addition to the license therefor provided for in section sixty-nine of the Civil Code, a certificate of registry as provided in section three thousand and seventy-six of the Political Code which shall contain among other matters as near as can be ascertained, the race, color, age, name and surname, birthplace, residence of the parties to be married, number of marriage and condition of each, whether single, widowed, or divorced, the occupation of the parties, maiden name of the female, if previously married, the names and birthplaces of the parents of each, and the maiden name of the mother of each, which said certificate of registry shall be filled out as herein provided in the presence of the County Clerk issuing the marriage license and shall then be presented to the person performing the ceremony and shall be filed by him with the County Recorder within three days after the ceremony.

The above law was enacted to meet the objections of ministers, priests, and others performing the marriage ceremony that it has been difficult for them to get personal and statistical particulars from the parties being married at the time of performing the ceremony. Accordingly,



the new law directs that the personal and statistical particulars required for the State record of marriages shall be furnished beforehand by the parties when applying to the County Clerk for the necessary license.

It should be understood that though Chapter 719, printed above, adds a new section to the Civil Code, it does not call for any change whatever in blanks heretofore used. Neither does the new law necessarily compel both parties to a marriage to appear personally before the County Clerk to get the license, as the requirement about the certificate is merely that it, "shall be *filled out* \* \* \* in the presence of the County Clerk." In cases where only one party to the marriage appears before the County Clerk for the license, that party may furnish the personal and statistical particulars for both, but should be instructed to have the other party's signature added to the certificate before the certificate is presented to the person performing the ceremony for final endorsement at the time the marriage takes place.

#### STATE SANITARY EXHIBIT CAR.

The State Board of Health's Sanitary Exhibit Car, which was described in the last issue of the Monthly Bulletin, is receiving a flattering reception in its tour through the State. Everywhere it goes it is being visited by crowds of people who seemingly appreciate the lessons taught.

There is no doubt but what this method of teaching sanitation, especially in the smaller towns, will do a vast amount of good. We aim to contrast the sanitary with the insanitary and show how a change can be made for the better. To do this models, pictures, and statistics are used, and explanations are made as parties are going through.

The present trip will of necessity be hasty and many places will not be visited for want of time, but a large part of the State will be covered, hoping that the demand for such instruction will be so strong that the next Legislature will appropriate money to build and equip a car for this purpose. It should be on the road all the time, stopping at the small places, and staying at all long enough to answer all questions and give all a chance to learn.

#### HEALTH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

It was a distinct loss to a great many health officers of the State that they did not attend the meeting of the State Health Officers' Association at San Jose, or the Southern California Health Officers' Association at Long Beach. At both meetings the papers and discussions would have done honor to any association in the country, and while the attendance was good, it was not nearly what it should have been. The causes for non-attendance are not hard to find, and can be classed under two heads, carelessness and expense. It is a satisfaction to know that those coming in the first class are few. As a rule, the health officers of California are able, earnest, and progressive. There are, however, a few who care nothing for their work and accept the position for the few dollars they get. They are a detriment to a town, for they know nothing of the science of sanitation. They sometimes quarantine needlessly an enemy and let a friend suffering with infectious disease go. They pay no attention to the enforcement of sanitary regulations and delight to sneer at



all efforts made to limit the spread of disease. This class will exist, although in smaller numbers, until the whole State is awakened to the need of a health officer worthy of the work.

The other class is large. The State is big with "magnificent distances," and the expense of attending these meetings, together with loss of time from practice, is more than many can afford.

It is unreasonable to ask a doctor who is working hard to build up a paying practice, often in the face of severe competition, to spend twenty to fifty dollars and three days' time to get information for the good of the town that is paying him ten to twenty dollars a month for doing ten times that value in work. The health officer should be paid better, and the town or county should send him to the health officers' meetings and pay his expenses. They could spend the money in no better way, for an officer can not leave such a meeting without knowing more and feeling a fresh inspiration for his work. Many a life has been sacrificed that might have been saved had the health officer been possessed of the information he could have acquired there. Sometime our city and town fathers will learn that it pays to employ the best sanitary skill it can get.

### FLIES.

The active campaign against flies made by the newspapers bodes good to the State. They are responsible for a vast amount of sickness, and their destruction will save many a trip of the "little white hearse," and the big black one, too.

The campaign should be active from now on. No time to lose, for every day the flies multiply. No one can be excused from doing his part. It is not to the health officer we must principally look, but to the citizen. The health officer can advise and direct, and be active in spurring on the negligent and careless, and the city fathers should see that laws are passed forbidding the accumulation of manure and other filth in which flies breed. The police authorities, who, as a rule, entirely neglect the enforcement of all sanitary regulations, should "get busy." They should arrest without fear or favor everyone who does not obey all sanitary laws.

The citizen should take an interest, and for the sake of the health of his family and the reputation of his town, clean up. The breeding place of flies is in the manure pile, the open toilet vault, in garbage, old rags, papers, vegetables, etc. The destruction of all these not only removes the breeding place of flies, but it counts for general sanitation and better standards of life.

This work can be done only by a united effort. The citizen must do the work and should do it willingly, but, if negligent, the strong hand of the law should compel it.

### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

Recently there was a request made to this office for certified certificates of birth of three parties, these records being necessary in settling a very large estate. The births took place before the present law was enacted and we were powerless to help, but it was an object lesson of the needs of a careful registration of all births, as well as deaths. The settlement of large estates oftentimes hinges on such a record, and many a child has lost its just heritage by the failure of some one to make it.



The law is distinct and clear, requiring the physician, midwife, nurse, or whoever assists at a birth to report it. Blanks are furnished and the time required is small. At present the United States Census Bureau is having a copy of each certificate sent to Washington for their records, and it is for the honor of the State, as well as for the good of the individual, that every birth should be reported. It is a duty that is owed to both patient and State and its neglect is punishable as a misdemeanor, but that is of small moment as compared with the damage done by depriving the State of a record of her citizens, a record which can be supplied in no other way, and which is of incalculable value.

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## DEPARTMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

GEORGE D. LESLIE, STATISTICIAN.

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### VITAL STATISTICS FOR APRIL.

*Marriages.*—The marriages reported for April number 1,699 and, for an estimated State population of 2,037,929, represent an annual rate of 10.1, against 8.6 for March.

The April totals were highest for the following counties: Los Angeles, 370; San Francisco, 314; Alameda, 183; Santa Clara, 94; Orange, 72; Marin, 55; and Fresno, 50.

The aggregate for San Francisco and the other bay counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Mateo) was 593.

*Births.*—For April there were reported 2,349 living births, representing an annual birth rate of 14.0, as compared with 14.2 for the preceding month.

The totals were highest for the following counties: Los Angeles, 532; San Francisco, 506; Alameda, 289; Santa Clara, 127; Fresno, 79; Sacramento, 62; and San Bernardino, 54.

Altogether 1,522 births were registered in the twenty-five freeholders' charter cities, the leading cities being as follows: San Francisco, 506; Los Angeles, 365; Oakland, 173; Sacramento, 50; San Diego, 43; Berkeley and San Jose, each 40; Pasadena, 37; Alameda, 36; and Fresno, Riverside, and Stockton, each 25.

The aggregate for San Francisco and the transbay cities (Alameda, Berkeley, and Oakland) was 755, and for San Francisco and the other bay counties was 873. Similarly, the total for Los Angeles and neighboring chartered cities (Long Beach, Pasadena, and Santa Monica) was 418, and for the entire county was 532.

*Deaths.*—Although 2,616 deaths, exclusive of stillbirths, were reported for April, the annual death-rate being 15.6, against 16.2 for the month before.

The death totals were highest for the following counties: Los Angeles, 532; San Francisco, 517; Alameda, 258; Santa Clara, 104; San Bernardino, 80; Sacramento, 78; San Joaquin, 77; Fresno, 71; Sonoma, 68; Napa, 59; and San Diego, 57.



There were altogether 1,401 deaths in the twenty-five freeholders' charter cities, the highest totals being as follows: San Francisco, 517; Los Angeles, 309; Oakland, 126; Sacramento, 54; Pasadena and San Diego, each 48; Stockton, 34; San Jose, 32; and Berkeley, 26.

The aggregate for the urban district (San Francisco and the trans-bay cities) was 689, and for the entire metropolitan area (San Francisco and the other bay counties) was 857. Similarly, the total for Los Angeles and neighboring chartered cities was 382, and for the whole county was 532.

*Causes of Death.*—In April there were altogether 422 deaths, or 16.1 per cent of all, from various forms of tuberculosis, and 416, or 15.9 per cent, from diseases of the circulatory system, tuberculosis thus leading heart disease slightly as in March.

Other notable causes of death in April were diseases of the respiratory system, 288; violence, 273; diseases of the nervous system, 247; Bright's disease and nephritis, 183; cancer, 169; diseases of the digestive system, 167; and epidemic diseases, 103.

Instead of typhoid fever, as usual, diphtheria and croup led among epidemic diseases in April with 23 deaths, against 19 for typhoid fever, 18 for whooping-cough, 12 for measles and 31 for all other epidemic diseases.

Further particulars appear in the following table, which gives the number of deaths from certain principal causes reported for April, as well as the proportions from each cause per 1,000 total deaths for both April and March:

Cause of Death.	Deaths: April.	Proportion per 1,000.	
		April.	March.
ALL CAUSES.....	2,616	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever .....	19	7.3	10.7
Malarial fever .....	3	1.1	0.4
Smallpox .....	1	0.4	0.4
Measles .....	12	4.6	9.3
Scarlet fever .....	8	3.1	2.1
Whooping-cough .....	18	6.9	6.4
Diphtheria and croup .....	23	8.8	8.2
Influenza .....	15	5.7	5.0
Other epidemic diseases .....	4	1.5	2.5
Tuberculosis of lungs .....	370	141.4	144.8
Tuberculosis of other organs .....	52	19.9	25.0
Cancer .....	169	64.6	57.9
Other general diseases .....	104	39.8	39.0
Meningitis .....	49	18.7	14.7
Other diseases of nervous system .....	198	75.7	81.2
Diseases of circulatory system .....	416	159.0	168.7
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia .....	199	76.1	94.4
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	89	34.0	31.8
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years .....	27	10.3	10.0
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over .....	17	6.5	5.4
Other diseases of digestive system .....	123	47.0	50.1
Bright's disease and nephritis .....	183	70.0	55.4
Childbirth .....	25	9.6	7.9
Diseases of early infancy .....	74	28.3	30.7
Suicide .....	73	27.9	22.9
Other violence .....	200	76.4	62.2
All other causes .....	145	55.4	52.9



*Geographic Divisions.*—The table below shows the number of deaths from main classes of diseases reported for April for the several geographical divisions of the State, including the metropolitan area, or "Greater San Francisco," in contrast with the rural counties north of Tehachapi.

Geographic Division.	DEATHS: APRIL.										
	All Causes	Epidemic Diseases	Tuberculosis (All Forms)	Cancer	Diseases of Nervous System	Diseases of Circulatory System	Diseases of Respiratory System	Diseases of Digestive System	Bright's Disease and Nephritis	Violence	All Other Causes
THE STATE	2,616	103	422	169	247	416	288	167	183	273	348
<i>Northern California</i>	348	15	40	17	52	56	29	18	23	45	53
Coast counties	187	9	19	10	37	32	15	11	12	13	29
Interior counties	161	6	21	7	15	24	14	7	11	32	24
<i>Central California</i>	1,489	60	227	98	111	260	190	94	106	159	184
San Francisco	517	17	78	39	29	93	62	38	39	65	57
Other bay counties	340	17	50	29	30	58	43	17	26	36	34
Coast counties	196	9	21	9	15	45	27	14	16	13	27
Interior counties	436	17	78	21	37	64	58	25	25	45	66
<i>Southern California</i>	779	28	155	54	84	100	69	55	54	69	111
Los Angeles	532	13	106	44	55	71	45	32	41	46	79
Other counties	247	15	49	10	29	26	24	23	13	23	32
<i>Northern and Central California</i>	1,837	75	267	115	163	316	219	112	129	204	237
Metropolitan area	857	34	128	68	59	151	105	55	65	101	91
Rural counties	980	41	139	47	104	165	114	57	64	103	146

## DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY.

DR. A. R. WARD, DIRECTOR.

### HOW TO MAIL SPECIMENS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

It very often happens that specimens for bacteriological examination are received at this Laboratory in very poor condition, due to an improper preparation for sending such specimens through the mails. The United States postal authorities have safeguarded the mails against possible infection from contagious diseases by prohibiting the sending of specimens from cases of diphtheria, tuberculosis and the like, except when packed according to special directions as set down in the postal regulations.

Every week or so we receive swabs from the throats of suspected diphtheria cases which have been wrapped only in a bit of cotton or tissue paper, and placed in a thin cardboard box; or, as sometimes hap-



pens, a bit of diphtheritic membrane, wrapped in gauze and sealed only in a paper envelope, comes to us. Specimens of sputum to be examined for tuberculosis come in a little glass vial wrapped only with a piece of corrugated cardboard. Clearly such specimens pass through our mails in open defiance of United States postal regulations.

It is possible that those who send specimens in this way are ignorant of the requirements made upon them by their country, regarding the sending of such specimens by mail. The State Hygienic Laboratory furnishes outfits, free of charge, for the collection of specimens in cases of infectious diseases. These outfits are made in accordance with the regulations, and consist in each case of a double mailing case, within which is a further receptacle or bottle for holding the specimens to be sent. The wrapper on the outside of these outfits bears the address of the State Hygienic Laboratory, and is labeled "For Bacteriological Examination." These outfits furnish physicians a safe and easy method of mailing specimens for examination to the laboratory, and may be had at any time upon application.

Why not furnish yourself now with outfits for diphtheria, tuberculosis, malaria or typhoid? You will very often be saved time and annoyance by keeping a supply of these mailing tubes on hand.

During the last session of the State Medical Society, held at San Jose, April 19-22, the State Hygienic Laboratory did its share in making the scientific exhibit the success it was. The work of the laboratory was demonstrated as clearly as possible, especially along the lines of laboratory diagnoses of contagious diseases. The outfits sent out by the laboratory for collection of specimens for bacteriological examination were on distribution and constituted the initial step of each demonstration. The specific organisms causing the disease were shown by the use of microscope and slides, and wherever possible guinea pig inoculations were added. In this way full demonstrations were made of the laboratory diagnoses of diphtheria, tuberculosis, malaria, and typhoid fever. An effort was made to acquaint all the physicians attending the session with the real work of the laboratory to let them know that the laboratory is at their disposal at all times for any work requiring bacteriological examination, that through the generosity of the State of California in maintaining this laboratory these examinations are made for any physician or health officer in the State absolutely free of charge, except such charges as expressage, and telegraphic or telephone reports.

#### EXAMINATIONS MADE IN APRIL.

Diphtheria .....	411
Malaria .....	3
Tuberculosis .....	27
Typhoid .....	3
Miscellaneous .....	6
Water .....	3
Total .....	453
Mailing cases sent out .....	138



## DEPARTMENT OF PURE FOODS AND DRUGS.

PROF. M. E. JAFFA, DIRECTOR.

The work done during the past month at the State Laboratory has consisted of the investigations of a large number of different articles of foods and some drugs. While the examinations have been of a more or less miscellaneous character, quite a number of the meats have been tested for the purpose of finding out whether or not preservatives have been added. A number of the samples so analyzed showed evidences of adulteration in this respect.

### A GOOD WORD FOR SKIM MILK.

It has always been the contention of this Laboratory that there should be a greater consumption of skim milk among people in the large cities than at present recorded. It has been stated by some dairymen that the sale of skim milk in large cities would interfere with that of whole milk, and hence the strong objections made by milk vendors for the sale of skim milk. The objection ought not to hold, as it would appear to be carrying the idea of protection altogether too far. In Denmark, skim milk is sold to the public at a reduced rate, and very justly so, too.

The skim milk containers are cans of square shape, while those for whole milk are of the ordinary round form, and the provisions of the milk ordinances in the large cities in Denmark are explicit and the enforcement strict, so that there is no incentive for the milkmen to mix the milks. The public, therefore, are able to obtain a most excellent article of food at a very low price, and it is to be regretted that similar practices do not obtain in our large cities in the United States.

We are very glad to notice that others confirm our opinion in this matter, as the following from Dr. J. A. Gilbert in the "London Hospital," November 17th, will indicate:

"The milk which is richest in cream is not, therefore, the most nutritious, for the very simple reason that a rich milk is less easily digested and absorbed than a milk in which the fat percentage is low. As far as its other constituents are concerned, a milk poor in fat is as valuable a food as a milk rich in fat. The fat percentage, the popular standard by which milk is judged, is most valuable, while the proportions of the albuminoids, sugars, and salts vary but little in the different samples of milk. In other words, while the energy-producing and heat-giving qualities of the several kinds of milk may be great or little, the valuable proteid ingredients, which go to the building up of the tissues—the prime property of any food—remain very much the same in all varieties of cows' milk. Thus a 'thin' milk is for all purposes, save for energy and heat production, as valuable a food as the so-called 'rich' milk. Indeed, it not infrequently happens, as the experimental feeding of young growing animals has shown, that a thin milk may prove, in the long run, more flesh-forming than a rich milk, inasmuch as the former is less liable to induce gastro-enteric disorders. Let us consider what this means. It means, first of all, that the enormous quantity of skim milk produced in this country could be turned to more economical use than the feeding of animals or the manufacture of 'ivory' for table knives and piano keys. The despised skim milk is a valuable article of food, capable of supplying many of the wants of the organism, and, from its lightness and digestibility, peculiarly suitable to those whose digestive powers are debilitated. It means, further, that buttermilk, which can be had for the asking almost everywhere in this country, is also a valuable



food for men and women, although at present utilized only to feed pigs. Surely, if he is esteemed the greatest benefactor to the race who can grow two grains of corn where only one grew before, in like manner honor should be paid him who rescues a waste-product and transforms it into a valued article of a nation's diet.

"It may seem that this argument runs counter to that experience which has stamped itself upon the laws of this country in such fashion as to make the fat percentage the standard for the estimation of the purity of milk offered for sale. And it may be urged that if a thin milk were legally salable as 'unskimmed milk,' watering could never be detected. This objection, of course, leaves out of sight the fact that a watered milk presents a lowered proportion not only of fat, but also of its other solids."

The Laboratory is in receipt of Food Inspection Decision 107. This decision includes correspondence, in regard to the legality of the Referee Board, between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General of the United States. The opinion of the Attorney General is, in effect, that the Referee Board was legally appointed, in that such appointments were expressly authorized by the acts of Congress, referred to in the decision. This decision, consisting of six pages of printed matter, can be obtained from the Director of the State Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley.

#### NOTICES OF JUDGMENTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES PURE FOOD LAW.

Since the publication of the March Bulletin of the Board of Health, notices of judgments numbered 50 to 55, inclusive, have been received. Full copies of these judgments can be obtained upon application to the Director of the State Laboratory. A brief résumé of each judgment follows herewith:

##### No. 50. *Adulteration of Coffee.* (Coated With Lead Chromate.)

On or about January 18, 1908, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture located in course of transportation to, and later in the possession of, Orr, Jackson & Co., Nashville, Tenn., 84 bags of coffee, each labeled "Polished Coffee." The coffee had been prepared by the Southern Coffee Mills, New Orleans, La., for Westfeldt Brothers, of the same city, who ordered its shipment by the former to Orr, Jackson & Co., Nashville, Tenn. Evidence having been obtained by the inspector that this coffee was adulterated by the addition of a coating of lead chromate, he reported the facts to the Secretary of Agriculture, who, accordingly on January 18, 1908, advised the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

##### No. 51. *Misbranding of Bottled Beer.* (As to Place of Manufacture.)

On April 17, 1908, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture found in the possession of the Ward Steamship Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., a consignment of 50 cases of bottled beer, each bottle bearing two labels, upon one of which were printed the following words, letters, and designs:

(Picture of eagle and flag.)	SAINT LOUIS B B B BOHEMIAN	Bohemian Brewery's Bottling B B B Barton B. Bostwick, Agent.
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##### LA MEJOR DEL UNIVERSO

On the other were printed:

Brilliant  
BOHEMIAN  
Beer

SAINT LOUIS  
B — B — B

Best  
BOHEMIAN  
Brew

The beer was consigned by the Joseph Fallert Brewing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Guantanamo, Cuba.

An investigation by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture disclosed that the beer was manufactured and bottled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was not Bohemian beer. Accordingly, on April 17, 1908, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the facts to the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.



No. 52. *Misbranding of Canned Corn.* (Underweight.)

On or about July 16, 1908, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture found in the possession of the McCord-Collins Mercantile Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., 202 cases (each containing 24 cans) of corn, labeled "2 doz. 2 lbs. Yucca Sugar Corn, packed by Ft. Des Moines Canning Co., Dexter, Iowa," and 476 cases (each containing 24 cans) of corn and labeled "2 doz. 2 lbs. Golf Queen Sugar Corn, packed by Ft. Des Moines Canning Co., Dexter, Iowa." These goods had been shipped to McCord-Collins Mercantile Company by the Ft. Des Moines Canning Co., and were received by them on June 13, 1907. A number of the cans were weighed by the inspector, and the average gross weight of each was found to be 1.5 pounds.

The cases were therefore misbranded within the meaning of Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, and on July 16, 1908, the facts were reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to the United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, and libel for seizure and condemnation was duly filed, with the result hereinbefore stated.

No. 53. *Misbranding of Canned Corn.* (Underweight.)

On July 16, 1908, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture found in the possession of McCord-Collins Mercantile Company at Oklahoma City, Okla., 678 cases of canned corn, 202 of which were labeled "2 doz. 2 lbs. Yucca Sugar Corn, packed by Ft. Des Moines Canning Co., Dexter, Iowa," and 476 of which were labeled "2 doz. 2 lbs. Golf Queen Sugar Corn, packed by Ft. Des Moines Canning Co., Dexter, Iowa." A representative number of the cans having been weighed and found to average only one and one-half pounds each, it was apparent that the cases were misbranded within the meaning of Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. The corn had been shipped to McCord-Collins Mercantile Company by the Ft. Des Moines Canning Company, from Dexter, Iowa. Upon report of these facts by the Secretary of Agriculture to the United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, a libel for seizure and condemnation was entered. The testimony in the libel proceedings developed the fact that the corn had been shipped by the Ft. Des Moines Canning Company and delivered by it in original packages to McCord-Collins Mercantile Company. The United States Attorney immediately filed an information against the Ft. Des Moines Canning Company, with the result hereinbefore stated.

No. 54. *Misbranding of a Drug.* (Muco-Solvent.)

During the month of October, 1908, Dr. S. J. Crumbine, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Kansas, acting under authorization of the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, in accordance with regulation 3 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, found in the possession of the Gatlin Drug Company, Topeka, Kans., 41 boxes of a drug preparation, each box bearing the label "Muco-Solvent cures croup, whooping-cough, diphtheria, all throat troubles and catarrhal disorders." The goods were received by the Gatlin Drug Company from the Hessig-Ellis Drug Company, Memphis, Tenn., distributing agents for the Muco-Solvent Company of Chicago, Ill. It was evident that the preparation was misbranded in violation of Section 8 of the Act for the reason that the statement given on the label that it would cure the diseases mentioned was unwarranted and untrue, and, therefore, false, misleading, and deceptive within the meaning of the act. Accordingly, on October 26, 1908, the facts were reported by Dr. Crumbine to the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas.

No. 55. *Misbranding of Coffee.* (As to Geographical Source.)

On or about December 4, 1908, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture found in Cincinnati, Ohio, 16, 17, and 27 cases of coffee, in the possession, respectively, of Lewis Bros., J. C. Kerr Co., and Baum & Cogreve. The coffee had been packed and shipped to the said firms by the Climax Coffee and Baking Powder Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Each shipping case was labeled and branded "Climax Java Blend Coffee, Climax Coffee and Baking Powder Company, Indianapolis, Indiana," and contained 100 one-pound packages of coffee, a portion being labeled "Climax Package Coffee, a Combination of High Grade Old Crop Coffee of Scientific Blending," and the remainder, "Climax Java Blend Coffee, a Combination of High Grade Old Crop Coffee of Scientific Blending." Samples of the coffee were subjected to analysis in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, and the result obtained showed the product to consist exclusively of a low grade Rio coffee, no Java coffee being present, nor any evidence of scientific blending. It was apparent, therefore, that the labels on the shipping cases and on both brands of the retail packages were false, misleading, and deceptive, in violation of Section 8 of the act. Accordingly, on December 7, 1908, the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.